The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,121.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
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First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Baxter, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at noon.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Galle	29
„ Ratnagherry	20	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingorla	20		Feb.
„ Carwar	21	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	2
„ Cananore	23	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	23	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Beypore	24	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Cochin	25	„ Kedgeree	8
„ Tuticorin	27	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut, Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchangeable Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	8	Leave Bussorah	29	12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Gundur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
	Feb.			Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	17
„ B. Abbas	21	4	„ B. Abbas	4	18
„ Lingah	22	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Gundur	8	22
„ Fao	28	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Euphrates," 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PERSIAN GULF AND HONGKONG.

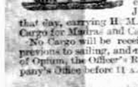
To sail (positively 12th January 1869.)

THE new Screw Steamer "Wood Indian," 1804 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain John Miller, will sail for the above, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. G. F. Fim & Co., Rampart Row, or to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH, Ship Brokers, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. "China," 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain J. D. Stewardt, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 8th January, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque drawn on the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

G. E. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S.N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birkby," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Birkby."

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Tottcombe," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Tottcombe."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Bombay," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Bombay."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "British Consul," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "British Consul."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Romulus," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Romulus."

Bombay, 28th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Helen Scott," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Grubb will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship "Helen Scott."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British Viceroy," Peterson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Peterson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1868.

NOTICES.

HALLUM'S BROTHERS,
Dealers in Poultry, Market, solicit the kind patronage of the Public.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arrived per ships "Burmah," "Doxford," and other ships, and orders are now being registered, for
Lowmoor Iron Plates,
Best Portland Cement,
Leather Belting,
Suction and Delivery Hose,
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Bunker Punches, to punch 3 inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Fig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To clear on account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £34 10s., 2nd class £27 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 9th and 24th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Prassinnet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 8th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:

DRESSING CASE.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Under-vests.
2 „ Linen Collars.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 „ White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
Apollo House.

1 Rug with Strap.
1 Mantl
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY and BLOSSOM'S VARIETY TROUPE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 7TH JANUARY,
SELECT PERFORMANCE
for the
NATIVE LADIES ONLY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO-NIGHT.

First Class Chairs ..... Rupees 3
Second „ Seats ..... „ 2
Third „ „ ..... „ 1
Fourth „ „ ..... Annas 8

Children in arms admitted free; under 12 years of age, half price. Tickets can be obtained from the Oriental Exchange or at the Pavilion on the Esplanade.

TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, 8TH JAN.
Benefit of
Mrs. JULIA BLOSSOM,
Under the distinguished Patronage and Presence of
COLONEL TORRENS
and the
OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
by the
OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS
at the
PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE,
COLABA,
on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1869.

PROGRAMME.
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
BY J. BUCKSTONE, ESQ.
After which
A COMIC INTERLUDE.
To conclude with
BOX AND COX,
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.
BY J. MADDISON MORTON, ESQ.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Tickets ..... Rs. 4

Can be obtained at the Officers' Mess, Royal Welch Fusiliers; or of Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co., Rampart Row.

BRASS PENTOGRAPHS, complete in French Polished Mahogany case, Rs. 125.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.—A Meeting of the Members of the General Committee will be held this day (Thursday, at 5 P.M.) in the Town Hall.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—We beg to announce that we have this day established ourselves in this place as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

H. D. FRECK & Co.,
Office 2, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

NOTICE.—Commencing to-day, and until further Notice, the Band of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor will play on the Esplanade on Thursdays at 5-30 o'clock P.M.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE.
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 7th January 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS, Redwood, tongued and grooved, suitable for Flooring, Ceiling, &c. 6 in. by ¾ in. Also, shortly expected per ship "Ardgowan"—6 in. by ¾ in., tongued and grooved, Whitewood, with 6½ in. by ¾ in., tongued, grooved and beaded by both Whitewood and Redwood. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

6th January 1869.

PAPER FOR SALE—Glazed Backing, 200 lbs., Marble and Brown Casing 50 lbs., Blue Facing 11 lbs.
Printing, Royal 18 to 28 lbs., Double Royal 40 to 50 lbs., Double Demy 28 and 40 lbs.
Handmade Foolscap 15½ and 18 lbs., Post 21 lbs., Royal 44 lbs.
Other descriptions shortly expected per ship "Edinburgh," "Ophelia," and "North." Apply to
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, ENGRAVER,
17, MEADOW STREET.

Sole Agent for H. T. Grandjean and Co., Locle and London. Medals at London 1851 and 1862, Paris 1855 and 1867, Berne 1857, Medal of Honour awarded by the National Academy of Switzerland.

T. C. M. is the Sole Agent in Bombay for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle and London. Established at London thirty years ago.

Also, for H. T. Perregaux's Watches, known in Bombay during the last twenty years.

T. C. M. was two years with Rosselet & Co.

T. C. M. has returned from home with the most splendid choice of Watches and Jewellery, the former guaranteed for one, two, three and four years, saving accident or dirt.

Watches from Rs. 12 to 1,000, including—
Gold pocket Chronometers, Great Repeater, Minute Repeater, Independent seconds, Keyless Calendar with sun or moon.
Enamelled and Diamond cases, Officer's and Soldier's Watches, Railway Time-keepers and many others. Jewellery, beautiful choice of gold Jewellery, guaranted 15 carats, comprising Demi-Parures, Brooches, Earrings, Finger Rings, Crosses, Lockets, Charms, Scarf Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watch Chains, Collar Buttons, Shirt Studs, Jet Jewellery.
Imitation Jewellery.
Clocks Concous.
Clocks with Alarm, lighting a candle on striking.
Ditto against Robbers.
Ditto Travelling.
Mechanical Toys.

T. C. M. is now prepared to undertake repairs of Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Musical Boxes.

All repairs warranted for 18 months or two years according to the price.

Orders for up-country stations punctually attended to.

TERMS CASH.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Thevenaz Brothers, Chatelain, H. Perregaux, Perrenoud Contesse & Co., Comtesse & Co., and Roberts.

17, Meadow Street.

EXTRACT
Of the Administrative Report of the General Swiss Commissary at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867.

Page 75.—Switzerland exposed nothing that belonged to the No. 2, 4 & 8. This country sent no astronomical regulator, and was represented among the watches of high Horology but by 4 Marine Chronometers, 3 of which were manufactured by Messrs. HY. GRANDJEAN & Co., at LOCLE (Neuchatel).

The chronometers of Messrs. HY. GRANDJEAN & Co. conveyed from the railway to the Imperial Observatory, where they remained during five days, were accompanied by a certificate from M. LE VERRIER, Director of the Imperial Observatory of Paris, stating their excellent manner of going. This was not the first essay of these skilled Watchmakers. Their results from a report, addressed to M. HIRSCH, Director of the Observatory of Neuchatel, to the President of the Cantonal Society of natural sciences, that the Firm H. GRANDJEAN & Co. has made since 1850 one dozen of Marine Watches, the medium variation of which from one day to another is less than the third part of a second. I regret that this example is not more generalised, for it is of the highest importance to the Swiss fabric, to possess artists trained to the construction and regulating of the most delicate Watches which have been executed till now.

Page 85.—The Watches exhibited by Messrs. H. GRANDJEAN & Co. merited them glorious recompenses. They must esteem them so much the more as the number of Medals, placed at the disposal of the Jury of Horology was very limited. It is thus, that it was not possible to confer on the Firm DENT, for instance, more than one silver medal, although this firm has been celebrated for such a length of time &c.

Page 100.—List of the Rewards in the class 23:
Messrs. HY. GRANDJEAN & Co., at Locle (Neuchatel).
The first silver medal of the class delivered to the class 23 and the fifth of the 25 delivered to the Suisse.

(Signed) E. WARTMANN,
Reporter of the Jury for Horology.

Sole Agent for Bombay T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship "Canton," a complete assortment of Musical Boxes, from Rs. 6 to 100 Rupees.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
17, Meadow Street, Fort. Watchmaker & Jeweller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landing from Ship "TEMPLAR," from Boston, for sale by the undersigned—
Fresh Butter, in 2 lbs. package.
A small lot new Beef and Pork in barrels; and a few Sugar-cured Hams.
Also a few Remmington Revolvers.

B. F. FIELLD, JR.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of AHMEDABAD.

In the Matter of the winding up of the Guzerat Trading Company (Limited) under Act XIX. of 1857.

Under instructions from the District Judge, it is hereby notified that Creditors of the Registered Company, who have not as yet sent in their proofs of their alleged claims to the undersigned, as advertized in a Notice dated 28th April 1868, and who may still fail to prove the same before the 31st January 1869, will be excluded from the participation in the assets of the Company, and the undersigned will be at liberty to distribute the assets realized among such creditors as have sent in and proved their claims.

DEENSHAW H.,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 4th January 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "MADRAS" ON THE 3RD INSTANT. Jan.

Royal Monthly Army List for December	1 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Dec.	2 12
The London and Paris Fashion Book do.	1 0
Le Follet Fashion Book do.	1 4
Thackeray's The Paris Sketch Book of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh; and the Memoirs of Mr. C. J. Yellowplush. Illust. edn.	5 12
The Christmas Books of Titmarsh, Mrs. Perkins's Ball; Our Street; Dr. Birch; &c. &c. Illust. edn.	5 12
The Statesman's Year book for 1869. by F. Martin.	8 0
The Christmas Numbers of "All the Year Round." Conducted by C. Dickens.	3 12
Peter Parley's Annual for 1869	3 12
The Family Treasury of Sunday Reading for 1868	5 12
Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy. By Major Bell.	8 0
Eccentricities of the Animal Creation. By John Timbs	3 12
Beeton's Dictionary of Geography; a Universal Gazetteer. 900 pp. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings	5 12
The Fables of Æsop, translated by Rev. Dr. S. Croxall. With new applications, morals, &c., by the Rev. G. F. Townsend. 2nd edn. with 110 original illustrations	3 12
Benedicte; or, the song of the Three Children; being illustrations of the power, beneficence, and design manifested by the creator in His Works. by G. C. Child, M.D.	4 8
Plain guide for Suitors in the County Court. By a Barrister	2 0
Griffith's The Artillerist's Manual, &c. 10th edn. 1868	5 12
The General Mahman Rezon and Freemason's Guide, &c. by D. Sickels	5 12
The Children's Album of Pretty Pictures with short stories. By Uncle John	2 12
Robert Browning's The Ring and the Book, &c. &c.	5 12
Wild Life under the Equator; narrated for young people. By P. Du Chaillu. Illustrated	4 8
The Poets of the Nineteenth Century. Selected by the Rev. R. A. Willmott. 130 engravings	5 12
The Christian Leaders of the last century; or, England a hundred years ago. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle	5 12
Our Fresh and Salt Water Tutors; a story of that good old time "Our school days at the cape." Edited by W. H. G. Kingston. 8 Illustrations	2 12
Reade's Double Marriage; or, white lies	3 0
The Cloister and the Hearth; a tale of the middle ages	3 12
Sweet Anne Page. 3 vols. By Mortimer Collins	23 12
Rome and the early Christians. By Rev. W. Ware	2 12
Essays on Irish and Ireland, and the United States of America. By J. W. Prolyn	3 12
Boston's Boys' Annual, 1869. Illustrated	3 12
How not to be sick. A sequel to "Philosophy of eating." By A. J. Bellows, M.D.	5 12
Ballad Stories of the Affections. From the Scandinavian. by R. Buchanan. Illustrated	8 0
The Travels of a Hindoo to various parts of Bengal and Upper India. 2 vols. By Bholanauth Chunder, Member Asiatic Society Bengal. With an Introduction by J. T. Wheeler, of Madras	15 12
A General View of the History of the English Bible. By B. F. Westcott, B. D., Cambridge	8 0
Precedents of Pleadings in personal actions in the Superior Courts of Common Law. &c. &c. By E. Bullen, and S. M. Leake, barristers. 3rd Edn. 1868	23 12
The Justice's Manual; a Guide to the ordinary duties of a Justice of the Peace, &c. by S. Stone, clerk to the Justices for the Borough of Leicester. 1868	15 0
The Art Journal for 1868. Bound Volume	20 0
Lectures on surgery. Part I. By Jas. Spencer, F.R.S.E.	5 4
One Year; or, the Story of Three Homes. By F.M.P. With original illustrations	3 12
Daniel the Prophet. Nine Lectures by the Rev. Dr. Pusey.	8 0
The Harvest of the Sea. 2nd Edn. By J. G. Bertram	9 0
Personal Recollections of English Engineers, and of the introduction of the Railway System into the United Kingdom. By a Civil Engineer	9 0
Owen's comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. 3 Vols. (Vol. 1, Fishes and Reptiles. Vol. 2, Birds and Mammals. Vol. 3, Mammals)	55 4
The Desert World. From the French of Arthur Mangin. Edited and enlarged by the Translator of "The Bird, by Mordelet." 100 illustrations by W. Freeman, Foulquier, and Yan Dargent	9 8
Travel and Adventure in the Territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America, now called "The U. States," and in various other parts of the North Pacific. By Fred. Whimper. With Map and illustrations	12 0
Principles at Stake. Essays on some much discussions of the Day. Edited by C. H. Sumner, M.A. 2nd edition	9 0
Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition carried on by order of the British Government during the years 1835-6-7. By Francis R. Chesney, Col. Illustrations	18 0
Charlotte's Inheritance. By Miss Braddon	5 12
Monier Williams's Sanskrit Manual. With a Vocabulary, English and Sanskrit, by A. E. Gough, B.A. 2nd edition enlarged	5 12
Madame Goubaud's Embroidery Book	3 12
Thackeray's The English Humourists of the 18th Century	2 4
Historical and Philosophical Essays, 2 vols. By N. W. Senior	12 0
Little Ladders to Learning, 2 vols.	5 4
Creasy's The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World; from Marathon to Waterloo	4 8
Passages from the American Note Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne. 2 vols.	3 12
The Attractions of the Nile and its Banks. 2 vols. By the Rev. A. C. Smith, B.A.	13 8
Webster's Dictionary of the English Language. Illustrated Thoroughly revised and improved by Drs. C. A. Goodrich and N. Porter	15 12
Ditto ditto People's Edition	8 0
The Philosophy of Eating. By A. J. Bellows, M.D.	5 12
Scotty Tales of a Grandfather. Part I.	5 12
Parlour Tableaux; or Animated Pictures. For Schools, &c.	0 12
Shadow Pantommes; or Harlequin in the Shade	0 12
New American Plays—Black Ball; The Dead Alive; Old Heads; Blacked Tragedy of sal; Three Black Smiths; Deaf as a Post—Each	0 8
Christmas number of London Society	0 12
Archie Lovell. by Mrs. Edwards	1 8
Trollope's Can you forgive her?	2 4
Good Cheer. Good Words' Christmas Extra No.	0 8
Taking the Bastile. 2 vols. By A. Dumas	1 8
Ab-o'th'-Yate on Times and Things. By B. Brierley	0 12
Cruikshank's Comic Almanac for 1869	0 8
Meidelcraft's Life of Bright, Gladstone, & Disraeli—Each	0 12
A Stable for Nightmares. Xmas No. of Tinsley's Mag	0 12
Thomas's Modern Practice of Photography	0 12
Lennyson's Enoch Arden	3 8
Hardwich's Manual of Photographic Chemistry	5 12
Miss Braddon's Birds of Prey	1 8
Yate's Black Sheep	1 8
Sterne's Works	2 12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Les Orphelins de Tregueroc. Par A. de Brehat	0 12
Le Lonion de la Chasse. Par Elie Berthet	2 4
Le Savoir-Faire de Mlle De Saint-Ay. Par P. Perret	2 4
Le Rêve d'une Ambitieuse. Par Pierre Mattazzi	2 4

MUSIC FOR THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

Sedgwick's 200 Melodies	0 12
Case's 200 sacred and Secular Melodies	1 2
Carlo Minasi's 100 Operatic Melodies and favorite Songs	1 2
50 Popular Melodies	1 2
100 Dances	1 2
10 Popular Sets of Waltzes by D'Albert	1 2
Bonney's 200 Dances, 2 parts	1 2
100 Sacred Melodies, and 100 Secular ditto—Each	0 12
11 National and Patriotic Airs of all Countries	1 2
Chappell's all the Favorite Airs in Gemmell's Opera Faust	1 2
Soates	1 2
in Gemmell's Opera Faust	1 2

A CHOICE SELECTION OF VALENTINES will arrive by next mail.

☞ For lists of PIANOFORTE MUSIC and PHOTOGRAPHS received by present mail, see "Gazette" of yesterday.

Bombay, 7th Jan. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Bandmaster for H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. Apply to Band President H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., Baroda.

TO COTTON BUYERS and SHIPPERS.—A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selecter or Inspector. Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Wentz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 64 each.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by LONGMAN and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. Look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, Labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

COMING! COMING!

STEVENS' GREAT AUSTRALIAN TROUPE,
With a Host of Talented Artists, a fine Stud of highly-trained Horses, Trick Ponies, &c., &c., &c.

The distinguished Equestrienne Madame Leon will appear, and also Mdlle. Carrie, the dashing Artiste and Vocalist.

Further particulars anon.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of Block in Course and Coursed Rubble Stone Material for No. 15 Contract, between Boorhanpor and Khandwah.

For further information, and for forms of Tender, apply to Resident Engineer's Office, Boorhanpor. Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Agent at Bombay on the 13th January 1869.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. W. KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1869.

KHANDALLAH.—There will be shortly submitted to sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, valuable property at Khandallah, consisting of three substantial and well-built Houses (furnished), with ample Servants' and Stable accommodation.

The grounds comprise about 80 acres of land, delightfully situate in the most picturesque part of Western India, and commanding grand and extensive views of the Khandallah Ghauts and the mountainous country around.

One of the Houses is upper-storied and was lately erected at great cost.

For some days a portion of the premises belonged to the late Sir HORACE Compton, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, and afterwards the whole of the property was in the possession of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet.

For particulars of sale and leave to view the premises apply to Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor, at his Office in Parsee Street, Bombay.

21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and, Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER.

No. 21, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of chaste and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to.

Ladies' Own Materials made up.

29th November 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
AND
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

Capital Tweed Suits, made to order	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed Trousers	Rs. 8-8 „ 20
Silk Mixed Coats Double Breasted	„ 12-8 „ 20
Sleeping Suits	from „ 12 to „ 18
A Variety of DRAB Felt Hats	from „ 2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Scotch Highland suits, complete.
The McDuff and Stuart Tartank

REGIMENTALS.

The New Regulation Full Dress, Tunic, for Infantry.
The New Regulation, Sash and Sword Belt, for Infantry.
Staff Corps Belts, Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Patrol Jackets for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Christmas Distribution is now commencing.

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.
HOSIERY—Expressly for India.
HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.
HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.
HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.
UNDER-VESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.
UNDER-VESTS—Finest Merino.
UNDER-VESTS—Real India Gauze.
TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.
TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.
TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.
TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.
TWEEDS—For the Hills.
TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.
TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.
TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.
TROUSERS—From Rs

NOTICES

...ND MAILS.

...CHINA MAILS.

...ND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

...ILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
...me of the Malwa, ...N.W.	11 A.M.*	10 A.M.
... G. I. P. Railway, the Deccan, ...s M. Company.	7 P.M.*	5 P.M.
... P. Railway also for Ahmedabad.	8 A.M.	
... railway, for Guzerat, Kattiwar, and ... for Penn. Nagar, Khandeish, and Rajpootana.	4 A.M.*	5 P.M. previous day

...* letters received, at General Post Office only, one hour after named above.
...closed letters and foreign parcels for despatch by all mails ...ceived, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from ... P.M.

...PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" ... Copper Plate Printing and ... Premises.
...ading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for ...&c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., ...prices. Specimens may be ...

...RAILWAY STATIONS.

...the "Bombay Gazette" ...ving the privileges from the Great ... Company," and the Bombay, Baroda, ...mpany, the exclusive right of ...ay Stations belonging to these two ... contract with parties desirous of ...ements on the lines.

...ty to be in English or in any of the Native ...

Railway Stations present as a means of ... all kinds before the public have been ... by the extensive use which is made by ... great and small, along every line ...

... Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, ... and others who wish to force their business ... public, all alike value the privilege of Railway ...

...thy the privilege should not be also specially ...ers in India. Looking to the great and ...g Native railway passengers on the two ...ers in India, native merchants, traders, &c. ... the privilege of advertising in their own ...rs would find the publication of their ad... Stations a decided means of extending ...

... Advertisers, may be printed ... Stations, on either line, at which ...ld, and may advertise for any period ...changes have been fixed on an ex... encourage Advertisers to make a liberal ... offered of making announcements ...

...be learned on application to the ... Press.

NOW READY.

...DIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE ... JANUARY.

...EIGHT ANNAS.

...ains alterations in the ... on the various Lines of ... amount of interesting and useful ...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE DOLLAR, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

...JEE SEWJEE—January 5th, at his residence, Ma..., Mr. Callianjee Sewjee, aged sixty years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

...ELSON—December 26th, at Sealkote, the wife of Lieutenant ... S. Nelson, 8th Regiment, of twin daughters.
...ELLS—December 29th, at Meerut, the wife of Arthur Sells, ..., of a son.
...ASKE—January 1st, at Mirzapore, the wife of C. J. Paske, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RIDSDALE—WALLACE—December 30th, at Futtehgurh, Septimus O. B. Ridsdale, Esq., C.S., to Emily Mima, third daughter of the late William James Wallace, Esq., of Ballycoursey, Co. Wexford.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

BEFORE the Broach Ball is driven from the memory by some new thing, may we venture to submit a few considerations on the difficulty which, with the best intentions, the managers at Broach were unable to solve? The custom of inviting native gentlemen to European Balls has been set in high places, and the disagreeable consequences must be faced and some compromise must be discovered based on the reason of the case. While we cannot help regretting that the authorities were ever induced to enter the wrong path, and to allow natives to be sharers in entertainments which they do not and cannot understand, we yet recognize the fact that the thing has been done, that it is inexpedient to go back, and that it is expedient to draw a hard line which must not be overstepped on any account. Where shall the line be drawn? A native correspondent puts the case very well in this way: "Our Governor," he says, "invites native gentlemen to the annual Balls at Government House; but, as you are aware, the majority of European ladies and gentlemen object to this practice, and, for good reasons, as I believe." But, he goes on to remark, "the objection would be removed if native gentlemen were to attend the Ball, not alone, as they do now in most cases, but accompanied by their wives, daughters, or sisters. If," he adds, "His Excellency the Governor would make it a point, hereafter, to require native gentlemen to bring native ladies of their own family with them, or not come at all, justice would be done to the very correct feelings of the Europeans in this matter; and, at the same time, good would be done to the natives themselves by inducing the men of position and influence to bring their ladies to such gatherings." These observations contain at once a justification of the healthy distaste excited by the presence of natives at our balls, and a suggestion, which has occurred to many minds, indicating the way out of an unpleasant position due to the weakness and sentimentality of former Governors. Some estimable persons would be excluded, no doubt, but they would have no just ground of complaint. People who decline to eat and drink with us, who never dance, who would not bring their womenkind into public places, are, however estimable from other points of view, out of place, and, indeed, are an offence in a ball-room. We submit these views to the consideration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; assuring him that the feeling of repugnance, so well described by our native correspondent, prevails throughout Bombay society, and that a strong desire exists to see some real reform accomplished. We still think that the best course would be to exclude natives altogether from a purely European recreation, but the adoption of that course appears to be now quite impracticable; and, therefore, we suggest the next best step—a rule which, strictly observed, would remove the ground of objection.

We have not blamed the gentlemen who managed the Broach Ball for refusing to admit natives; but for refusing to admit gentlemen who are not natives. We are now informed, however, that the sole reason for the resolution excluding natives was the smallness of the ball-room. "Had the room been large enough," says our informant, "all the leading native gentlemen and the Rajas would have been invited"—a statement which we are not at liberty to doubt, but one which makes us rejoice that the room was small. We are also told, in the most positive terms, that Mr. Bellasis and Mr. Hope not only desired to admit Mr. Sassoon, but Mr. and Mrs. Tagore—a sensible decision, nearly frustrated by Mr. Hogg, who thought himself bound to interpret the resolution, and to abide by his interpretation. We infer, from information recently laid before us, that Mr. Bellasis and Mr Hope would have made more than one exception to the rule, and that they were ignorant, until too late, of the disappointments which some Europeans were compelled to endure. That being so, they are, to some extent, relieved from blame; but we still hold to the sound rule that principals must be considered responsible to the public. What we pointed out on a former occasion was that *all* the public censure should not fall on Mr. Hogg, who occupied a subordinate position. It was for his superiors to judge the extent of his errors, and they have not failed to do so. As regards the management of the Exhibition, we are glad to learn that the reason why some European gentlemen could not obtain tickets was that they applied after all the seats had been secured. It is but bare justice to Mr. Hope that this fact should be known. Those who were the victims of improvidence felt keenly what appeared to be an inexplicable slight; they were not informed that no more tickets were for sale, but that they would not have tickets. It must be painful to Mr. Hope, who laboured so hard and bestowed such pains to render the Exhibition useful and successful, to learn the general opinion that it was, in many respects, a failure, and we can cordially sympathise with a public servant of such undoubted ability and goodwill. But no benefit would be gained by any attempt to conceal the general opinion that, whether it arose from fatality or otherwise, the Broach management was not crowned by success.

THE *Englishman* is annoyed with the tenor of our remarks regarding the Bank of Bengal Agency, and describes the "outcry against it as a local expression only of the anxiety of the promoters and shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay, to enjoy the lucrative post of Agents of the Bank of Bengal." We assure our contemporary that we have no interest whatever in the issue; and that we have treated the question solely from a public point of view. In answer to his comment, we may begin by saying that we were surprised to find an allegation made that the Old Bank of Bombay had derived, or that its successor would derive, any emoluments from acting as Agents for the Bank of Bengal, and we are assured that it is without foundation. But our Calcutta contemporary seems also to say that the Bank of Bengal is not a State Bank, and that the only interests it is bound to recognize are those of the shareholders. Were Government to sever its connection with the Bank of Bengal in consequence of the position assumed by the directors, the shareholders would find, when too late, that their true interests would have been best served by a ready compliance with a positive order given by the Secretary of State. The old Charter of the Bank of Bombay contained a clause which worked sad evil to the share holders, and by an Act of Government that clause was removed from the Charter, though unfortunately after the mischief had been done. The Charter of the Bank of Bengal may not contain a clause which shall entitle Government to require the closing of an Agency, the opening of which was sanctioned for a special purpose, which has been fulfil ed. But the deficiency in this case can be as easily supplied as the redundancy in the other was struck off, and if the step be needful, we trust in the interest of the Bank of Bengal's shareholders that it will not be too long delayed. It is idle to contrast an Agency of the Bank of Madras and an Agency of the Bank of Bengal contending for the spoils of Hyderabad with the position of the Bank of Bengal Agency here, but we take this opportunity to say that we think Government ought to rule in the most distinct manner the limits to which each Presidency Bank shall be entitled to extend. The *Englishman* concludes its article by declaring that the capital of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, is too small even for local purposes, and that it is an Exchange Bank, and on those grounds it declares that this Presidency Bank cannot be entrusted with the management of the Bank of Bengal affairs in Bombay. The New Bank of Bombay, Limited, has shown no symptom of having an insufficient capital, its rates of interest and discount are fully two per cent. below those of the Bank of Bengal, and its credit, guaged by deposits, is nearly, if not quite, as good as that enjoyed by the Bank of Bengal—allowance being made for the difference in the Presidencies. That it is an Exchange Bank in a certain sense of the word is quite true, for in the cotton districts it affords trade great facilities by cashing bills given in payment of the produce; but its operations are confined to this country, and are not extended to England, a practice, it has been asserted, not by any means unknown to the Bank of Bengal. We cannot doubt that the directors of the New Bank of Bombay look for fair dividends from it. This Presidency and its natural trade afford a sufficient yield for the legitimate employment of a moderate capital, but the directors will doubtless be disappointed if the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras enter as competitors; and if the New Bank of Bombay expends its energies in fighting the other Presidency Banks in their legitimate sphere, then there will be a race to ruin, which may perhaps exceed even that of the Old Bank of Bombay; and it is to prevent the possibility of such a result that we calmly and seriously urge the closure of the local agency of the Bank of Bengal—and advocate that the operations of each Bank be confined to its own Presidency.

THE Afghanistan Campaign, so far as it has been reported, appears to have been one of a singularly venturesome kind, and marked by unlooked for incidents on both sides. The original plan of Abdool Rahman was, we are told, to menace Cabul on two lines of road. With the larger force he moved by the Bamian pass, while with a lesser body Azim Khan moved towards the Ghorbund pass in the Hindoo Koosh. Shere Ali met this combination by one precisely similar. He knew or guessed that the principal army was coming from Bamian, and he, therefore, only placed a detachment at Charakar to watch and obstruct the road to Cabul from that side, and planted his main body on the south eastern side of the Bamian pass. It was here that some indecisive action occurred, but in the meanwhile an unlooked for operation destroyed the hopes of Abdool Rahman. Ibrahim Khan, with, as we conjecture, troops from the garrison of Herat, where he was Governor, effected a junction with the chief of Maimana, and these two rapidly overran Turkistan, occupied Balkh and Khulm, and cut off the supplies and base of Abdool Rahman. This was a decisive blow. Azim Khan made no movement, and he was recently reported to have fled to the camp of his brilliant nephew. Nevertheless Shere Ali kept his detachment at Charakar. Then ensued a series of movements which show how daring and skilful a soldier Abdool Rahman is. Forced to quit the Bamian pass he retreated towards the enemy. Shere Ali had apparently brought a large part of his army near to Cabul, for the sake of more easily procuring supplies, but he had left a camp at Sar-i-Chashmai watching his foe. Suddenly Abdool Rahman made, what looks like a feigned onset, but in reality he glided away through the hills, swept round the left flank of the Sar-i Chashmai camp, and astonished the Cabul Ameer by appearing in the Shekabad valley, threatening Ghazni. Shere Ali detached troops to preserve that strong place, and kept strong bodies echeloned between Ghazni and Cabul. Abdool Rahman, seeing no way through, marched into the upper part of the Urgund valley, and thence moved on to the great Cabul and Candahar road, south of Ghazni. Here he is said to have tempted the Governor, but not to have shaken his loyalty. Occupying Mashaki, he not only interposed between Khilat-i-Ghilzie and Ghazni, but—what, perhaps, he aimed at, considering the reduced state of his army—he secured the road which would enable him to reach the Ghuleri pass, leading to Dera Ismail Khan, or to fly southward to Quettah. Shere Ali had blocked the road to Candahar at Muknr and Khilat-i-Ghilzie, and the Candahar troops were on the alert and advanced. Here the latest news we have leaves Abdool Rahman in the midst of enemies, but with great chances—at least of escape into British territory.

A SERIES of "Garrison Races" are to be run at Poona on the 14th and 16th instant.

THE *Pioneer* believes that Colonel H. Daly, C.B., will succeed Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., as Agent of the Governor-General in Central India.

WE received yesterday the first copy of "The Reflector," a paper which is to be published at Allahabad every Friday morning. It is a native organ and is printed in English and very creditably got up.

WE observe that Mr. Housman, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Recorder of Rangoon. It was expected that Mr. Chisholm Anstey would take up this appointment, but it appears the arrangement has been changed.

IN consequence (says the *Central India Times*) of the appearance of cholera in Secunderabad the troop of Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Major Horne, has been detained at Nagpore till it is considered safe for them to proceed on their journey to Bangalore.

WE regret to learn from the *Pioneer* that Major George Delane, commanding the Viceroy's Body-Guard, has met with a severe accident at Calcutta. The buggy in which he was driving being upset, he was thrown out and his arm broken. The bone has, however, been set, and Major Delane is progressing favourably.

IN a letter, dated the 30th December, to the Government of Bombay, it is intimated that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the reduction of Import Customs Duty on iron columns and railings and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes from 7½ per cent. to 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

MR. R. E. EGERTON having been confirmed in the appointment of Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. C. E. Bernard has been appointed to the office he vacated—that of Commissioner of the Nagpore Division—and Mr. C. Grant has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bernard as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

A CORRESPONDENT in Oudh writes to a contemporary—"We have had a couple of days' shooting some miles in the interior. The country is in a deplorable state. Not a drop of water. Herbage there is hardly any, and not a vestige of cultivation. Game very scarce and very wild. Lots of grey wolves knocking about, but at a safe distance."

IN reference to the new rules for the grant of furloughs and acting allowances to members of the Covenanted Civil Service, introduced from the 1st July last, the Secretary of State for India, writing on the 31st October, after having taken them into consideration, merely says—"The rules have been republished in this country, and may be left to their operation."

WE regret to learn from our Agra contemporary, has fallen at Jhelum. Rain commenced to fall on Christmas-night, and it continued to fall heavily the whole of the following day. Grain had risen to a high price; it is said, however, that the local grain-dealers have supplies in abundance stored in their granaries, which possibly will be speedily opened now.

THE Government of India has ruled that privilege leave may be taken in continuation of the leave for two months which under Financial Resolution No. 2719, dated the 24th September 1867, is admissible to a Junior Civil Servant who passes a successful examination in the Oriental Languages, and that the two months referred to may be regarded as service qualifying for privilege leave.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, Gwalior, and Central India generally, is spared the suffering which prevails so intensely in Rajpootana and parts of the North West. There is abundance of grain stored up, though of course the price has risen very considerably. The great anxiety is, lest if no rain should shortly fall, the wells should fail, and the cultivation dependent on well-irrigation be suspended.

IT has been ruled by the Supreme Government that as military officers in civil employ, when proceeding on leave out of India, even on medical certificate, are required to produce no-demand certificates, they will not the less be required to produce such certificates when proceeding on furlough, and that Uncovenanted officers also, when proceeding on leave out of India, should furnish such certificates.

IT appears that in regard to deputations and addresses Lord Mayo intended following the same course in Madras as in Bombay. A Madras contemporary on the 2nd instant says—"We understand that Lord Mayo does not think it consistent with the respect due to Sir John Lawrence, as the actual Viceroy, to receive addresses on public matters; but that he is willing enough to confer in an informal manner with gentlemen either as individuals or deputations."

ALL the Political Officers who have been consulted are in favour of the introduction of the proposed Bill "to provide against European Vagrancy." Those most qualified to judge of the evil effects produced on native and European interests in the interior by the spread of European vagrancy, are of opinion that the enactment is calculated to afford a practical remedy to the present state of things. It appears that some States in Central India are very subject to visitations from the class of persons whom it is the object of the Bill to check and reform.—*Pioneer.*

THE Governor General of India in Council has ordered that the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces shall be the Court for the trial of offences alleged to have been committed by European British subjects on the line of Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, or on the lands or in the buildings appurtenant thereto, and His Excellency in Council has further ordered that the said line of Railway, lands and buildings, shall be deemed to be part of the districts of Allahabad for the purpose of the trial by the Court of Sessions at Allahabad of offences cognizable by a Court of Sessions, and alleged to have been committed on the said line of Railway, lands, or buildings.

THE JHANSIE PRIZE-MONEY.

IN explanation of Government General Order No. 733, dated 17th July 1867, and under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that Jhansie prize money is payable to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, and the Head Quarters Staff, who were in the field between the first April and 19th June 1858, and also to the troops of the Central India Field Force, who were under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, now General Lord Strathnairn, between those dates, whether engaged or not in either of the actions indicated in the above General Order.

Officers Commanding Troops or Batteries of Artillery, Companies of Engineers or Sappers and Miners, Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, European and Native, as also Heads of Departments, will therefore forward with as little delay as possible to the Examiners, Prize Accounts, prize rolls of officers and men, who may have so served between the dates above indicated, and whose names have not been included in prize rolls already rendered to the Prize Examiner. All claimants coming within the terms of this order should be included in the rolls, and all others carefully excluded.—*Gazette of India.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

The Conference will assemble in Paris on the 9th inst.

Earl Clarendon and the Duke of Buckingham (probably the Representative of England at the Conference) have agreed as to the basis of policy to be adopted by England.

All negotiations are to be under the direct control of Government and any difference arising is to be referred to the Home Government before war namshate (? takes place).

Latest advices from Spain state, that the troops have occupied Malaga after serious fighting. 300 insurgents were killed and wounded.

LONDON, 5TH JANUARY.

Turkey has modified the decree for the expulsion of Greek subjects, and has requested an adjournment of the Conference for eight days, to enable her to forward instructions to her Ambassador at Paris.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 31ST DECEMBER.

YESTERDAY a salute of 15 guns, at about half past 3, from the Duke of York's battery, announced that a deputation from the Nepaul Durbar had had an audience of His Excellency the Viceroy, and a similar number of guns were fired on the departure of the deputation. In the evening a guard of honour of the 2nd Regiment N.I. was in waiting at Belvidere House to receive the Viceroy at the ball given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. On the 8th a guard of honour will await the arrival of the Viceroy at Russapugla, the residence of Prince Gholam Mahomed, a descendant of Tippoo Sahib's, where he will be the guest of Prince Gholam Mahomed. The prince always gives pleasant parties and good suppers, so his entertainment will pass off well. There is to be an "At Home" and a ball at Government House on the 4th. There were about 800 guests present at the ball given by the Lieutenant Governor, and everything went off well.

Dr. N. C. Macnamara, Professor of the Medical College and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, has just published a valuable work on diseases of the eye with illustrations.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, late Assistant Commissioner at Umballa, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpoore. Although an officer of only eleven years' standing he is regarded as very able in conducting any work set before him. He has succeeded Major Burn, B.S.C., appointed to the management of the Rajah of Durbunga's estates.

Lieutenant B. A. Combe, of the 21st Hussars, and doing duty with the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, has been appointed Adjutant of his own Regiment, vice Lieutenant A. W. Twyford, who has resigned the service.

The following changes of regiments has been directed:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry, from Peshawur to Jheelum.
1st N. I., from Dum-Dum to Agra.
12th N. I., from Jubbulpore to Sealkote.
16th N. I., from Fyzabad, to Moradabad and Shahjehanpore.
20th N. I. to remain at Rawul Pindee.
29th N. I., from Moradabad to Jheelum.
30th N. I., from Rawul Pindee to Jheelum.
35th N. I., from Saugor to Megan Meer.
3rd M. L. C., from Kamptee to Saugor.
6th M. N. I., from Vellore to Nagode.
15th M. N. I., from Mercara to Banda.
48th M. N. I., from Cannanore to Saugor.
21st M. N. I., from French Rocks to Jubbulpore.

Major C. Murray, B.S.C., and Major F. E. Laing, B.S.C., have been posted to Benares and Rawul Pindee respectively, for general duty.

Major General C. Reid, C.B., for whom no employment has yet been found, is permitted to reside at Calcutta. General Reid entered the army in 1835, and was promoted to Major General on the 5th of April 1867. He served with the Sirmoor battalion throughout the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the actions of Alliwal and Sobraon, in the latter of which engagements he brought the corps out of action on Captain Fisher being killed. Served during the campaign in Burmah of 1852 and 1853. During and through the siege of Delhi he served with the Sirmoor battalion, commanded the main piquet at Hindoo Rao's house from the 8th June till the 14th September 1857, during which period he sustained and defeated twenty-six separate attacks upon his position, and one was made on that of the enemy on the 17th June, when the strong position of Kissengunge was taken, and the enemy's heavy batteries destroyed. Commanded the fourth column of attack on the morning of the 14th September 1857, when he was severely wounded. Served during the campaign in Oudh in 1858-59. Major General Reid is an aide-de-camp to the Queen and wears the Sutlej medal and clasp, the Burmah medal, the mutiny medal and clasp and the order of the Companion of the Bath. He is a hale young-looking man, and it is hard lines that no suitable employment has been found for him.

The following officers have been posted—Captain F. H. Inglefield, B.S.C., to 34th N. I.; Captain J. G. Barlow, late 54th N. I., to the 14th N. I.; Captain H. S. Ruxton, late 56th N. I., to the 29th N. I.; and Lieutenant H. Woodhouse, late 62nd N. I., to the 23rd N. I.

The two Bombay regiments arriving here are most unwisely going to be detained till after Lord Mayo's arrival to swell the military cortege. They are to be encamped outside the Fort, and considering the number of women and children and the camp followers, it will be providential if no epidemic breaks out amongst them. The camping and sanitary arrangements are under the charge of Captain Fox, the new Garrison Querter-master, who must have no idle time of it.

The *Englishman* makes the following remarks upon one of the many evils caused by the formation of the Staff Corps:—

"The Government complains that the Staff Corps does not fill, yet it makes no effort to induce the home authorities to increase the facilities for transfer to India, in the case of young officers, who have elected an Indian career. It very often happens that the sons of Indian officers, on receiving commissions, are appointed to regiments at home, which have before them many years of home service, and that transfers to regiments serving in India are refused. This, of course, condemns the young officer so situated to the loss of so much service as may be passed in an English garrison. The Government might move the authorities to permit an officer electing an Indian career to be transferred to a regiment serving in India, when his service with a European corps might be confined to the period required for the acquisition of the native languages."

It would be much easier for Government to notify periodically how many officers were required to fill vacancies in the Staff Corps, and let those young men at home anxious to elect an Indian career, compete for appointments *direct* to the Staff Corps. An examination should be laid down for entrance, and should those elected not pass the required Indian tests after arrival, they should be liable in the same manner as all civilians are, to be sent home again. The examination in the languages can be readily mastered by any young man fresh from school, who has not had time to acquire lazy habits. An officer after passing the languages should be appointed to a European regiment for one year, to a cavalry regiment for six months, to the artillery for six months, and to some department of the staff for six months. In this time, say three years in all, he would have had plenty of time to learn all the duties of his profession, and might then be eligible for any appointment, and his military career would be bright for the future. The money he would have spent in purchasing his commission would thus be saved, and with it he could supply himself with all the necessaries an officer should have on first starting, and he would have less chance of running into debt. In France an officer cannot join the Etat Major under ten years of severe schooling and training with the three arms of the service, but then he joins as a captain.

Captain F. H. Goold, of the 47th Regiment N. I., who was promoted the other day, has been removed from the service on account of his being under sentence of imprisonment for forgery in the Presidency jail. This casualty will promote a lieutenant on the general list to his company. His promotion to Captain, however, dates before he was sentenced. He is thus entitled to two months back pay and a free passage to England or the Colonies on his release.

Colonel Bowie, Royal Bengal Artillery, officiating in charge of the Gun Foundry at Cossipore, has been appointed to succeed Major Currie as Agent for Gun-carriages at Futteghur, and Colonel Carleton, C.B., R.A., lately returned from England, will officiate for Colonel Bowie, in Colonel Maxwell's place.

The *Englishman* states that Colonel A. H. L. Wyatt, of Her Majesty's 11th Foot, is to succeed Brigadier General Maxwell, C.B., in the command of the Rawul Pindee Brigade. Colonel Wyatt entered the service in 1825 and was promoted to his Colonelcy on the 26th October 1858. He was nearly 15 years upon half pay and has seen no recorded field service. He has been notwithstanding an unlucky officer, as he has purchased all his commissions save that of Lieutenant Colonel.

It is with much regret that I have read in the same paper of the death whilst out shooting with the Prince of Wales in England, of Captain C. E. Buckley, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and lately the Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers. Captain Buckley entered the service in 1855, and served during the mutiny campaign, including the action of Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and with Ross's Camel Corps at Calpee and in the subsequent campaign in Central India. He was favourably mentioned in despatches. I have heard none of the particulars of his death, but I know there are many in Calcutta, as well as in other stations, in India, who will be sorry to hear of Charley Buckley's death. He was a most jovial friend and amusing companion, and one of the best mimics in the world. Captain A. R. Montfort becomes permanent in the Adjutancy of the Volunteers in his stead.

Amongst the names of those lately deceased at home, I remark that of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bennett, of the retired list of the Bengal army. He was many years ago Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William and Town Major, and there must be many still in the service who can remember him with feelings of kindly regret for his death. He was a merry, genial fellow, and generally liked. Peace to his memory.

It is stated that all attempts to keep up the breed of sheep in the Andamans has been hitherto unsuccessful, and that an experimental trial is going to be made to introduce the Berberie breed procurable at Aden and that 300 will be sent in the steamer *Feroze* to the Andamans when she returns after having taken Sir John Lawrence to Suez. Colonel Ford, in his report for 1866-67, says of sheep—"The sheep, on the other hand, do no not thrive here. At all times mortality amongst them is very heavy, and sometimes it increases to a very high rate. The very hot and the very wet months are particularly baneful to them; added to this the voyage from Calcutta has a most injurious effect on the animals, from which they do not recover for nearly two months after their arrival, during which interval numbers die off."

THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

THE following rule is substituted for paragraph IV. of the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service, published in Notification No. 1346, dated the 14th June 1867:—

"The first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by either of the two higher standards will be—

For civil servants attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in Bengallee or Ooriya.

For civil servants attached to the Upper Provinces Hindoostance or Persian.

And it is not till after a certificate of high proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a civil servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages."

THE PANTALOON-WALLAHS.

WE remember having extracted a short time ago a paragraph relating to the arrest on board the *Nubia* off Madras, on the charge of having misappropriated the state funds, of Mr. A. C. Foster, lately in charge of the Calcutta money-order office. We notice the painful subject again at this early stage only to remark upon the singular conclusion relating to it at which a facetious friend has arrived. Young Bengal delivers himself thus in the columns of the *Bengalee*—"This is a sad commentary on the way in which Europeans in the service of Government are allowed to resign their appointments. When this Foster tendered his resignation, no one thought it his duty to examine the account books, although he was the head of a department in which money transactions to a considerable extent are carried on every day!" We understood the examination had led to the sad result. But the climax is profound—"As for security it is out of the question to take it from *Pantaloon-wallahs*."—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE FAMINE.

THE Government of India is acting in reference to the famine with admirable promptitude. We published a week or two ago an epitome of some papers placed by the Bombay Government at the disposal of the Press, in connection with measures which it was proposed to adopt to meet apprehended scarcity in Khandeish. These papers (which included a resolution of the local Government) were forwarded to the Government of India. A reply was sent by telegram, as follows, dated the 25th December:—

Letter of 15th received. The proceedings of Bombay Government approved. The Government of India feels confident that all necessary measures will be taken for the relief of the people, and assures the Government of Bombay of its full approval and support in carrying out any measures which the Governor in Council may deem requisite.

The *Gazette of India* of the 2nd instant, which reprints the papers referred to, along with the telegram, publishes also two interesting letters bearing on the subject of the famine. One of these is from the [now late] Secretary of State for India, and is as follows:—

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 24th November 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration in Council the several despatches from your Excellency in Council, of the dates and numbers noted in the margin, on the subject of the apprehensions of distress which have arisen in parts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in consequence of damage to crops by inundation in June last, and in other parts of those provinces, as well as in the provinces of Upper and Central India, from the absence of rain at the usual season.

It is with very deep regret that I learned the existence of these apprehensions, founded as they were at first on circumstances which fully justified the entertaining of them. The latest of these despatches, however, although they do not entirely dissipate these apprehensions, afford strong ground for hoping that they will not be realised; and that, in any case, the country is better prepared than formerly to meet the calamity of famine, should it unfortunately arise, from the abundance of last year's harvest, the greatly increased area under cultivation, owing to the extension of irrigation, and the increased means of conveyance throughout the country.

Beyond all these circumstances, your Excellency in Council and the Governments and Administrations of the affected districts have at once taken energetic steps for confronting the disaster, if it should not have been averted by timely rain during the past two months; and for relieving the population of those parts in which the destruction of the Khurref crop may have already rendered measures of that kind necessary.

I have perused with satisfaction the resolution and memorandum of your Excellency in Council, in which you lay down the rules which should guide the Administrations and all executive officers on all occasions when, from the occurrence of disastrous seasons, famine or urgent distress falls upon the districts committed to their charge.

Those rules appear to me to be based on sound principles, and to set clearly before executive officers the proper manner in which they are to act on such occasions: neither, on the one hand, using the authority of Government for interfering with ordinary rules before the necessity arises, nor, on the other hand, allowing any theories to stand in the way of affording relief where it is absolutely necessary. The promptness with which these rules were issued has enhanced their value.

I approve your proceedings, and rely on your continued vigilance, and on the active co-operation with you of the subordinate Governments and Administrations in the course of action which you have enjoined.

I shall anxiously await your further despatches on this subject. From the statement in your resolution, it will be known to you by this time whether the fears entertained for the safety of the rubbee crop have passed away, or have been confirmed.

I need not, I trust, assure you that, in the latter event, any measures which are deemed necessary for the relief of the suffering population will receive my cordial approbation.—I have, &c.

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

The other letter is from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It is dated the 23rd December:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 982 A, dated 12th instant, respecting the prospects of the season in the North-Western Provinces, and forwarding a notification of an appeal made by His Honour to the public for charitable aid towards the support of the helpless poor in those parts of the Provinces where the calamity of drought is most pressing.

It is stated in the notification that the support of the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm, must be mainly the care of private charity, and that contributions for these will receive an equivalent from the Government. But the Governor General in Council is doubtful whether the appeal will be adequately responded to, or, at any rate, whether the amount of contributions it is likely to call forth can be wholly depended on. While, therefore, the Governor General in Council entirely approves of the intention to raise, from private sources of charity, as large a sum as may be possible, he considers it necessary that the Government should distinctly recognize its own full liability for the support of the really helpless. The assistance afforded by Government as a contribution on the part of the State should not, therefore, be limited to an equivalent of the sums raised from private sources. District officers should be desired, without respect to the sums contributed by private charity, to make such advances for food as may be necessary to support life in those who are unable to work.

With regard to the provision of labour for those who are able to work, His Excellency in Council has noticed with much satisfaction the resolution of the Lieutenant Governor in the Public Works Department, No. 780 A, dated 11th instant, conveying to the local officers particular instructions on this point.

In all measures of relief, the primary object is the prevention of suffering, and this object should be kept in view, even though, in some cases, the aid afforded by Government and the charitable may be wasted on those for whom it is not primarily intended.

BOMBAY.

THE High Court resumes its sittings this morning, the Christmas recess having now terminated.

THE cotton shipped from Bombay to foreign ports during November last amounted to 9,328,911 lbs., or upwards of 11,899 candies. Of this quantity 6,686,064 lbs. was shipped to Liverpool, 79,912 lbs. to Trieste, and 2,562,935 to Hong-Kong.

WE are glad to hear that the officers of the Royal Welch Fusiliers have resolved to give a theatrical entertainment. The enterprise of Colaba has become proverbial, and the gallant 23rd has even added to its vivacity. The amateurs have secured the services of Mrs. Jerry Blossom and Miss Norman to act in a "Rough Diamond." Among the gentlemen actors will be Colonel Torrens, Captain Liddell—a host in themselves—Captain Holroyd, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Beaumont, and Dr. West. A company like this is certain to afford those of the public, who are fortunate enough to secure admission to the little theatre, an evening's healthy amusement.

STEVENS' Great Australian Circus arrived in Bombay from Poona on Tuesday. The manager of the Circus is about to erect a pavilion on the Esplanade.

EXTRA PRIZES FOR THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has notified his intention of giving a cup, value Rs. 200, to be shot for at the meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India, which commences on Tuesday next. Townley M. Filgate, Esq., Captain Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has also stated his intention of giving a cup, value Rs. 100, to be shot for by Volunteers only.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department with effect from 27th November last, the date of departure of Captain W. Willoughby on furlough to Europe:—Captain G. I. Mignon, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Captain R. T. Clarke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Captain A. Phelps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; and Lieutenant E. S. Walcott, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Belgaum collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th November, informs us that there was no rain in any talookas. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Beedee, where fever was prevalent.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *viâ* Turkey were 4th January, *viâ* Russia 31st December.

THE CASE OF CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—Rama Suba, the porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who, on Tuesday morning, cut off the nose of his wife with a sharp instrument, was apprehended on the same day by the police, and was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee. His Worship remanded the prisoner to jail till the 21st instant.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—James Williams and six other seamen of the British ship *Kooria Mooria* were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. Six of the prisoners were convicted and sent to the House of Correction for three weeks, and the seventh was discharged.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Connon yesterday committed one Essub Balla, a servant, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the theft of certain gold and silver ornaments and other sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,027, the property of Mahomed Raja, his master.

SACRED CONCERT.—The committee of the Sacred Concert beg to impress upon members of the Choir the necessity of regularity and punctuality in their attendance at the practices. There is a pract

DEATH OF Mr. CULLIANJEE SEWJEE.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr Cullianjee Sewjee, which occurred early yesterday morning. He was one of the most enterprising natives on this side of India. He did extensive contract business in connection with the Persian War, the Abyssinian Expedition, Back Bay Reclamation, Panwell Ferry, G. I. P. Railway, &c. He leaves behind him an adopted son, having had none of his own, and a princely fortune. He had been ailing for some time from general debility, and a few hours before his death he summoned his nearest relations and friends, and in their presence devised the munificent sum of five lacs of rupees for charitable institutions and purposes. He died in his sixtieth year at his country residence at Matoonga. His funeral took place yesterday morning and was attended by a large number of his caste-people.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 21st Dec., 1868 to Saturday, 2nd Jan., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	8,179	2	8
House Rate	5,057	6	11
License Tax	608	0	0
Police Rate	2,939	6	2
Lighting do	2,612	15	9
Water do	12,112	6	5
Hackneys Cess	35,518	1	0
Market Fees	1,018	14	7
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	21,537	10	0*
Miscellaneous Fees	607	0	0
Fines and Penalties			
Total Rs.	91,891	6	6

NOSHERWANJEE COOJEE,
For Controller of Municipal Accounts.

* This sum includes Rs. 21,600 for 1869.

THE REGATTA.

ONE had only to look at the names that stood at the head of the advertisement about Tuesday's Regatta, to feel certain that the programme would be carried out with success. The Bombay Yacht Club has all the elements of a permanent and thriving institution in it. It was formed, only a month or two ago, by the exertions of a few men who have souls above rupees, and who wish to see life in Bombay something more than a mere money-making exile. A number of first-rate yachts were already afloat; their owners were glad of the opportunity of joining the Club; one of the finest harbours in the world was at their service; and men of tact and energy and influence were found ready to take a managing part. The Regatta was intended as an inauguration of the Club's career, and there could have been no inauguration more suitable, or more likely—arranged as it was—to give the Club a standing and a popularity at the very outset. All the arrangements were unexceptionable. On board the flagship—the P. and O.'s steamship "Goloconda,"—there was a large and gay party of ladies and gentlemen who had received invitations from the Club. His Excellency the Governor and Lord Napier of Magdala were there, entering like the rest into the enjoyments of the day. There was the "Ajdaha" also, specially rigged out for the occasion and lying some distance farther out than the flagship, with another numerous party of ladies and gentlemen on board. It was between the "Goloconda" and the "Ajdaha" that the races began and ended. There could not have been a better day for a regatta. To say that it was a bright sunny day would be gratification in this part of the world, where "gloomy Winter" is unknown. But it is something to note that the day was Irish and genial—the perfection of climate, in short, to one who follows the example of the thermometer (which ought to know best) and keeps "in the shade." The breeze was from the W. N. W., and was as much the thing for the Regatta itself as for the spectators. As to the "events" of the day we can venture to say that they were successful to a degree which is not often attained on those occasions. The number of competitors was unusually great, and proved the lively interest that not only the members of the Club, but those connected with all classes of shipping in the harbour—down to the sturdy tars who manned the gigs—felt in the Regatta. It is difficult to manage these things without some jealousies or discords, but in this instance it was done. We do not claim for a regatta the rank of an exciting sport—as regards those who are mere spectators, we mean. A contest between two crack scullers, on the Thames or the Tyne, is more exciting than a yacht race, for you can usually follow it over every inch of the course. At the same time there are few prettier sights than a row of yachts dropping their canvas in the twinkling of an eye and starting together on their short course of rivalry—each walking the waters so like a thing of life as to seem almost conscious of the part it plays. After a few such starts, each of them preceded by the loud report of a gun, the party on board the "Goloconda" went down to tiffin, leaving the yachts they had just been "seeing out of sight" to turn up again in the natural order of things, and not at all afraid that the yachtsmen would think any the less that the eyes of the world were upon them. We are not disposed to be gourmands in a public print, but we can speak in all conscience of the good qualities of the tiffin the Club supplied and the admirable way in which it was served by the stewards of the P. and O. After the tiffin, which filled up no inconsiderable time, the terminations of the races excited a good deal of attention, and sometimes a little amusement—as when an enthusiastic mariner with a north-country accent complained vociferously of Long-slay and vowed he would lick them all any day, or when the crew of the "Vigilant's" cutter demonstrated their extreme satisfaction at their own good behaviour by throwing their oars into the water and plunging madly after them. By half-past five the matches—which had begun at half-past one—were all over, and the company who had witnessed them from the "Goloconda" were brought [illegible] as to the "Ajdaha" the arrangements for it included a *soirée dansante*. We ought to mention, in connection with the flag-ship, that Herr Schmuck and his band were on board and played during the afternoon in a most agreeable way.

Captain Searle, the "starter," deserves credit for the very satisfactory manner in which he had done his part of the work. Captain Dixon was umpire (he had the same duties to perform at the last regatta), and to him, if to any one, the day's events were a serious business, demanding an incessant attention which even the attractions of the tiffin table could not divert. Captain Morland was very fitly chosen to be referee.

It would be invidious to name any one as specially deserving credit for the excellence of the whole arrangements. So far as the public have to do with it the praise is due to the Club.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—For first and second class yachts of fifteen tons and upwards, any rig, the property of a member of the Bombay Yacht Club.

1st Prize, a Purse value ..... Rs. 175
2nd do. 50

Vessel.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
"Water Queen"	Latteen	60	H. Maxwell, Esq.
"Cinderella"	do.	20	Colonel Kennedy.
do.	do.	20	H. Forman, Esq.
"Augusta"	Schooner.	100	G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.
"Ianthe"	Latteen	16	C. P. Cooper, Esq.

Time Allowance.

"Augusta" allows	"Water Queen"	2 Minutes	30 Seconds.
	"Sea Queen"	2 "	30 "
	Cinderella	9 "	45 "
	Ianthe	10 "	15 "
"Water Queen"	"Sea Queen"	0 "	15 "
	"Cinderella"	7 "	15 "
	Ianthe	7 "	45 "
"Sea Queen"	Ianthe	7 "	30 "
"Cinderella"	Ianthe	1 "	45 "
		0 "	30 "

COURSE.—To start from between the Flag-ship and "Ajdaha," round the outer Light-ship, round a boat anchored at the south end of Baranja Shoal, round the Middle Ground, and back, passing between the Flag-ship and "Ajdaha," leaving all marks on the port hand.

The interest felt in these yachts and their owners, made this race in some respects the most attractive of the day. And the race was a fine one. At the start the sight was a charming one. The yachts got away fairly, and the graceful "Water Queen"—which everybody knows as "Nicol's yacht"—took the lead. If any, the "Augusta" was at a disadvantage in starting. She was slow in getting away, on account of a little delay in setting her sails. Mr. Fitzgerald, who arrived too late for the start, went after the "Augusta" in a steamer, and while she bore to, near the Outer Light, to take him on board, she lost some more time. But for these circumstances she would probably have come in second; as it was, she arrived last. The winner was the favourite—"Nicol's yacht"—which came in 14 min. 30 secs. in advance of the "Ianthe" the second. She had to allow the "Ianthe" 7 min. 15 secs., but still, it will be seen, had a few minutes to spare. "Sea Queen" was third, "Cinderella" fourth, and "Augusta" fifth. The "Water Queen" arrived at the winning point at 3 h. 39 m. 30 s., having taken about 2 hours and 10 minutes to sail over the course.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for 3rd class yacht of any rig, of and under, fifteen tons.

First Prize, a purse value ..... Rs. 150
Second do. 30

Vessel.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
"Fannie"	Latteen	10	J. M. C. Drew, Esq.
"Flying Fish"	do.	14	Commodore.
"Petrel"	do.	10	Captain Dixon.
"Erin"	S. Gunter.	8	Captain Henry.
"Tom Cringle"	do.	9	
"Othello"	Schooner	6	Captain Blackmore.
"Lisette"	Cutter	10	Captain Hunt.
"Tortoise"	do.	8	C. Dorman, Esq.
"A. Shuttleworth"	Latteen.	5	A. Shuttleworth, Esq.
"Tiney"	Cutter	5	T. E. Taylor, Esq.

Time Allowance.

"Flying Fish" allows	"Faerie"	44	Sec.
"	"Petrel"	44	do.
"	"Lisette"	44	do.
"	"Tom Cringle"	57	do.
"	"Erin"	1	Min 10 Sec.
"	"Tortoise"	1	do. 10 do.
"	"Othello"	1	do. 36 do.
"	"A. Shuttleworth"	1	do. 49 do.
"	"Tiney"	1	do. 49 do.
"Faerie"			
"Petrel"	allow "Tom Cringle"	13	Seconds.
"Lisette"	"Erin"	46	"
"	"Tortoise"	26	"
"	"Othello"	52	"
"	"A. Shuttleworth..."	4	Minute 5 "
"	"Tiney"	1 "	5 "
"Tom Cringle"	allows "Erin"	13	"
"	"Tortoise"	13	"
"	"Othello"	39	"
"	"A. Shuttleworth"	52	"
"	"Tiney"	52	"
"Erin"			
&	allow "Othello"	26	"
"Tortoise"	"A. Shuttleworth"	39	"
	"Tiney"	39	"
"Othello"	allows "A. Shuttleworth"	13	"
"	"Tiney"	13	"

COURSE.—To start from between the Flagship and the "Ajdaha," round the inner Light-ship, round a boat anchored off south end of Caranja shoal, round the middle ground, back, passing between Flagship and "Ajdaha," leaving all marks on the port hand.

It will be seen from these particulars that several of the competing yachts in this race were native-rigged and several English-rigged. The former were the "Faerie," the "Flying Fish," the "Erin," the "Tom Cringle," and the "A. Shuttleworth;" and the English-rigged, the "Petrel," "Othello," "Lisette," "Tortoise," and "Tiney." It would perhaps have been better to have separate matches for the two sorts, as the native-rigged have generally an undoubted advantage over the English-rigged in point of speed, and on this occasion the former carried off both the first and second prizes. It was a splendid race, however,—one of the best of the day, in fact. With so many boats, the start, as may be supposed, was most attractive. "Faerie" took the lead at the outset, and "Erin" also secured a good position. But there was a very close pull amongst them all up to the Caranja buoy. After rounding that point and beginning to haul to the wind, they fell into positions somewhat wider apart. "Erin" came in first, and "Faerie" two minutes after her, but taking the time allowance into account the "Erin" beat the "Faerie" by 20 seconds more than the 2 minutes. The "Petrel" was first all the way among the English-rigged boats, and came in next to "Erin." She behaved bravely, but the native rig was too much for her. "Flying Fish" was next in the order of arrival, but the 1 min 49 sec. she had to allow "Tiney" brought her down to the fifth place and gave "Tiney" the fourth. "Tiney," it may be remembered, was the boat that came to grief at the last Regatta. She is built after a peculiar American fashion, and a good deal was expected of her in this match. To conclude the enumeration, "Tortoise" was sixth, "Othello" seventh, and "Lisette" eighth. The hour at which "Erin" came in was 3 h. 36 m.; she had thus been under sail for about an hour and fifty minutes.

We may mention, without expressing any opinion on the matter one way or the other, that the "Faerie" has raised an objection to the "Erin" being declared victor, maintaining that she ought to have rounded the buoy marking the northern end of the Middle Ground, instead of cutting across the Middle Ground—as she is said to have done—immediately beyond the prominent part at the southern end.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash boats and all boats other than yachts.

First Prize ..... Rs. 95
Second do. 30

Vessel.	Rig.
"Eyalee"	Latteen
"Psyche"	do.

COURSE.—Same as second Race.

No allowance for tonnage.

These same boats, the "Eyalee" and "Psyche," ran—or sailed, we ought rather to say,—last year, and "Psyche" was then declared the winner. On Tuesday the tables were turned, and the "Eyalee" came in the winner by seven lengths—to the great disappointment of the gentlemen of the P. and O., who had looked to their "Psyche" for wonders, and watched the progress of the contest with some little excitement. It was a good race. "The "Eyalee" arrived at 3 h. 36 m., the race having occupied 1 h. 36 m.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' sailing boats of any rig or size.

First Prize Rs. 235, presented by John Sands, Esq.
Second do. Rs. 30.

Vessels.

"The Lily."	"Evelyn."	"Ada."
"Bhaunee."	"Firefly."	"Glenlyon."
"Talisman."	"May Queen."	"Highflyer."
"Diamond."	Do. No. 2.	"The Forth."
"West Indian."	"Madam Rachel."	"The Burmah."
	"Macedon."	

COURSE.—To start between the Flagship and "Ajdaha," twice round the Inner Light-ship, and twice round the "Ajdaha" (passing between her and the Flagship), leaving all marks on the port hand.

No time allowance.

For several reasons this race is to be run over again. Some of the boats had no distinguishing flags, and others had flags which could hardly be called "distinguishing." Several boats, also, which had no business there at all, took it into their wayward heads to join the race; and to make matters worse some of the competitors went to one side of the "Ajdaha" and some to the other. The result was a scene of confusion, which even the experienced eyes of umpires and referees could not unravel. But there is another important reason why the race should be again run. The "Firefly," when near the fishing stakes on her way up the harbour, and when about three-quarters of a mile in advance of the others, was run down by a pilot boat and had her mast carried away. As she would certainly have come in first, but for this unfortunate accident, it has very properly been decided to give her another chance. It was interesting enough to see the boats starting—there were so many of them and they started tolerably well,—but afterwards they got scattered about in such utter confusion that it was impossible to tell which came in first. "Firefly" had the lead from the commencement till she lost her mast, and if the race had been carried through with less confusion and without the accident it is probable that she would have [illegible] second prize.

ROWING MATCHES.

FIFTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for six-oared Gigs.

First Prize ..... Rs. 185
Second Prize ..... " 30

Boats.

"Faugh a'Ballaugh."	"China."	
"The Rose."	"Capt. Henry's Gig."	"Jenny Wren."
"Michael Angelo."	"Emeu."	"Dryad's Gig."
"Sybyll."	"Blue Nose."	"Evelyn."

COURSE.—From between the Flag-ship and "Ajdaha," round a boat moored three-quarters of a mile to the southward, and back to the between Flag-ship and "Ajdaha," leaving mark boat on the port hand.

This was another well-contested race. The boats went off in first-rate order and the crews seemed in high spirits. It was the "Evelyn" which came in first. The second—"Faugh a Ballaugh"—was about three lengths behind her; the "China" was third; Captain Henry's gig, fourth; the "Emeu," fifth; and the "Michael Angelo," sixth. Two of these boats were manned by Chinamen—Captain Henry's gig and the "Emeu." It will be seen that the Celestials have not met with the same success this year as last. A crew of them beat all their rivals in one of the matches at the last Regatta.

SIXTH RACE (at 4 P.M.)—Rowing Match for Gigs under six oars.

First Prize Rs. 95, presented by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Second Prize Rs. 20.

Boats.

"Dreadnought."	"Nymph."	"Firefly"
"sylph."	"Minnie"	"Aaron Brown."
	"Jordan Water."	

COURSE.—Same as last Race.

"Aaron Brown" was the victor in this race. There were only about two lengths between it and the "Firefly"—which was second. The third was the "Sylph," the fourth the "Nymph," and the fifth the "Dreadnought." This also was a good race.

SEVENTH RACE.—Rowing Match for four-cared ships' boats limited to 25 feet over all:—

First Prize ..... Rs. 105
Second do. ..... " 20

Boats.

"Vigilant's Whale Boat."	"The Ranger"	"Esk."
	"Persian Empire."	"Atmosphere."
"Girl of the Period."	"Colombo."	"Persia."
	"Dryad's gig."	

COURSE.—Same as last Race.

This contest ranked amongst the best of the day. The "Colombo" came in first, the "Persia" second, the "Girl of the Period" third, and "The Ranger" fourth. These came in very close together.

EIGHTH RACE (at 5 P.M.)—Rowing Match for double-banked Cutters:—

First Prize ..... Rs. 80
Second do. ..... " 30

Boats.

Capt. Henry's Cutter.	"Dryad's"	No. 1	Cutter.
"Vigilant's" Cutter.	Do.	No. 2	do.
	"Jumna's" Cutter.		

COURSE.—Same as last Race.

Four boats took part in this race. The "Dryad's No. 1 Cutter" though entered did not make her appearance. The "Vigilant's" cutter won, and a number of her crew, intoxicated with their success, threw their oars into the water and jumped in after them, shouting vociferously. Captain Henry's cutter, manned with Chinamen, came in second, the "Dryad's No. 2 cutter" third, and the "Jumna's" last.

So ended the Regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club for the year of grace 1869. May there be more of them!

WEATHER REPORTS.

PARMERS, 5th, 12 noon.—Weather squally, wind N. N. E., thermometer 79, barometer 30·01, rain-fall '05.

TURNERS, 6th, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, light northerly winds, thermometer 80.

PARMERS, 8th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind N. N. W., thermometer 80, barometer 30·05.

GALLEY, 6th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy, thermometer 78.

THE BANK OF BO[illegible]Y COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

(COMMISSIONERS—SIR CHARLES JACKSON, PRESIDENT, MAJOR MCLEOD INNES, AND MAXWELL MELVILL, ESQ.)

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[EXAMINATION OF MR. F. S. CHAPMAN CONTINUED.]

PRESIDENT—"The advances on shares without collateral security were not large." Do you happen to be aware whether Sir Bartle Frere knew what was meant by "collateral security"? Witness—I do not think that any of us knew.—Q. What was your idea then? A. I think that we were entirely deluded, and that the word was a delusion, but I myself believe that in the first instance, the bank officials deluded themselves, and then succeeded in deluding us. I can only give you my idea by a practical illustration. For instance, I might lend you a £5 note under ordinary circumstances, but I might probably receive from other friends similar applications, and I might say—"I would not mind lending you this £5 note, but I am rather short of cash, and I should like to get your watch into my custody as security for it." It is difficult to state how far I should be influenced by any estimate of your personal character, and how far your watch would influence me.—Q. Did you ask yourself the question to what the security was collateral? A. That was my opinion; I admit that it was an entire delusion, but we were certainly deluded at the time. President—If you, or Sir Bartle Frere, had asked yourself to what it was collateral, you would have found that it was a little piece of paper, namely, a promissory note. Witness—I am not going to defend it, but I suppose the Commissioners know with whom this bright idea of collateral security originated? President—I suppose that it originated with Mr. Blair. Witness—No; from the papers it appears to have originated with the Bank of Bengal. I do not wish for a moment to defend it, because I am satisfied that it is a delusion. President—You did not institute any enquiry at that time to ascertain whether the letter of Sir Bartle Frere acted upon, you had not made any enquiry six weeks before? Witness—No; certainly not. President—On the same day that Sir Bartle Frere wrote the letter of the 23rd of June, which is in the confidential appendix, the Governor General wrote him a letter which you will find at page 2 of the blue-book. It is a very important letter, because he grapples with the whole thing. The letter says—"The attention of the Governor General in Council having been lately drawn to the state of the affairs of the Bombay Bank, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, a full report may be furnished as soon as possible on this subject." Then it goes on to say in the next paragraph, which is the most important:—

"The chief points on which information is desired are the present position of the bank in regard to its assets and liabilities; what have been the losses of the bank since the commencement of the present commercial crisis; what is the present amount of over due bills; what proportion of this amount may be fairly expected to be relied; and what are the prospects of the bank with reference to the bills which have yet to run."

Witness—Precisely. President—You see how important that is; it does not merely ask, what are the over due bills, but "what are the prospects of the bank with reference to the bills which have yet to run," which would have taken in the question of all bills renewed over and over again. Witness—Exactly.—Q. Was that letter referred to you and to Mr. Lushington to report upon? A. I believe it was; in fact if you happen to have an office copy of the files you will see the precise fact: it is impossible from the blue-book to state what action was taken on the letter.—Q. It was before you? A. Yes.—Q. Is your report of the 30th of June meant to be an answer to this enquiry? A. Partly. I will explain what I mean by "partly." President—Then I find that the day before you sent in this report of the 30th of June, you wrote a letter from yourself to yourself. Witness—Exactly.—Q. Which put the thing very loosely? A. Perhaps so. President—You will find it dated 29th June 1865, and addressed to yourself and Mr. Lushington as Government directors of the Bank of Bombay. In that letter, avoiding the stringency of the Governor General's enquiry, you write as follows:—

"I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will draw up for submission to the Government of India, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State a confidential report on the present state of the bank of Bombay, with special reference to the causes which have induced the present difficulties of the bank, and which are said to leave little hope of dividend to the shareholders for some time to come. You are requested especially to note the changes in the directory and secretary's office, and the period when any changes of system or management took place. This is necessary in justice to your predecessors as well as to yourselves. In the public criticisms on the bank's management which have been published, the difficulties of the bank have been laid, to no inconsiderable extent, at the door of the former Government directors and two of them Messrs. Birch and G. Inverarity) have been denounced by name as arch-speculators in shares. It is only just to the Government directors of past years to show under which management the mistakes, if any, were committed, which have induced the present reports should receive whether there are any, and what differences there have been since the Government banks in India, and whether any change in these respects is advisable as regards the charter of the Bombay Bank."

I suppose that your report of the 30th must have been written before that letter? A. This letter was written on the 29th of June as you say from myself to myself, and the other is dated 30th of June; it was probably written simultaneously.—Q. What was the real object of that letter; you did not answer the Governor General's enquiry? A. That is quite true.—Q. Was it to substitute another letter and to answer it or not? A. I think that our object in writing the letter of the 30th June 1865 was to put the Government in possession of the only specific information which we were capable of affording them at that time.—Q. I have no doubt about that, but I want to understand the object of this letter of the 29th being written just the day before when you must have had the other one prepared? A. I have no doubt that we had the other one prepared.—Q. Was not it written rather as a reply to this letter instead of as a reply to the letter of the Governor General, which it was not? A. Certainly not. I think that the letter which we wrote on the 30th June 1865, contained the only reliable information which we could place the Governor General in possession of at that time, and which, to the power of my judgment, a human being in a state what effect of this crisis would be.—Q. Then was this letter of the 30th of June an answer to the Governor General's letter of the 22nd of June; was it intended to be so? A. I should say not. I do not think that we intended it to be so. President—It certainly is not an answer to the Governor General's letter. Witness—No, and I do not think that it was intended to be so.—Q. Then was it intended to be an answer to this letter which you wrote at the same time? A. No, I should say not. Our letter of the 30th of June 1865, was written with the intention of supplying the Secretary of State with the information which he had asked for.—Q. What was the letter of the 29th of June written for? A. It was written to obtain the information which was asked for, I should fancy.—Q. Then was the letter of the 30th of June an answer to it? A. I should say not.—Q. Was that letter ever answered? I do not think that that letter was ever answered. President—We will take this letter of the 30th of June, it states—

"In reply to your endorsement No. 583 of this day's date, forwarding for our information, and for any observations we may wish to offer, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, relative to the winding up the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on account of certain joint stock companies, we have the honour to submit the following explanations."

Witness—Yes.—Q. There, therefore, seems to have been no hesitation in your mind at that time, that there were advances on shares. We had the idea of collateral security," I have no doubt, running in our minds. President—"The resolution authorizing the adoption of the measure in question was passed on the 12th April last, and was to the following effect." Witness—You will observe that the resolution rescinding the other one is not noticed in its body; I cannot explain that omission; I cannot give you any light on that at all.—Q. The first thing which strikes you in this report is, that it leaves out a most important part of the resolution of the 12th of April. A. Quite so.—Q. It leaves out the rescission of the resolution of the 6th of August 1863? A. Quite so.—Q. You must have had that resolution before you? A. I have already stated that when the question of making these advances was put before us on that 12th of April, to the best of my recollection, our attention was not drawn to the rescinding of that resolution.—Q. That I can very easily suppose, but when you were writing this letter, you surely took this resolution and copied it? A. I have no doubt that I copied the *ipissima verba* which I received from the secretary of the bank, most probably.—Q. Did you not take the minute book in your hand? A. To the best of my recollection I wrote this letter from Poona.—Q. Then you did not see the minute book? A. Certainly not; I did not copy this from the minute book.—Q. Then from whom did you get this copy of the resolution? A. I should say from the secretary.—Q. Are you able to say whether the secretary sent up to you this portion of the resolution? A. I am not prepared to say so. I should be very sorry to say that he had purposely kept a part of it away or that it was not sent to us, but I am very much struck by the fact that it was not embodied in this letter, and as I have already said, I distinctly state that when the resolution was agreed to on the 12th of April, no discussion took place as to the propriety of rescinding the resolution of 1863.—Q. Then I am to understand that you throw the onus of keeping back that passage on the secretary, and that you are not yourself aware of having done so? A. I am not at all inclined to throw the onus on the secretary. I can only say that to the best of my recollection I embodied in this letter the information which I received from the secretary; but far be it from me to say that the secretary did not put that passage before me. President—Somebody must have withheld it. It rests either with you or with him. If you had made such an important omission, one would think that you would recollect it. Do you recollect omitting that passage? Witness—I do not, and I distinctly decline to put the responsibility upon the secretary, for I consider it a very grave one. President—I have already gone through the order itself, and it requires no further comment on it. The letter goes on to state:—"On the above date, the bank's balance stood as follows:—

Cash and Currency notes at Head Office	Rs.	2,56,39,357
Ditto at Branches,	Rs.	35,00,246
Total.....	Rs.	2,91,09,603"

Witness—Nearly three millions. President—Lying idle? Witness—Yes, I suppose so. I have you any reason to doubt that fact? A. Not the slightest. President—"Taking into consideration that the above large amount was lying idle, and that there was much demand for what then appeared to be only temporary accommodation, the directors (ourselves included) agreed to make these advances, subject to the conditions above enumerated." How did it appear that there was only a temporary accommodation required? Witness—We were told, to the best of my recollection, by Mr. Hannay, when he proposed this measure, that these people had their capital invested in these securities, that they could not realize them at that moment, that it was just at a time when a good deal of uneasiness had set in, in consequence of the news of the cessation of the war, and we thought that it would all pass off. That is the explanation which was given to us, and on which we unfortunately acted.—Q. Was not that news of the cessation of the war the very news which ought to have made you very careful? A. Quite so, there is no doubt about it. President (reading)—

And in doing so, they have not, it is admitted, exceeded the powers of their charter. There was a slight difference of opinion as to the rate at which the land shares should be valued, but, as is customary, the point was carried by the majority. The direction considered that the above measure would entail little or no risk, and would afford much relief at a time of considerable pressure. A total sum of Rs. 41,70,000 was advanced on the security of the following shares.

The first item is, "39 Back Bay shares." Witness—Yes.—Q. You said in your letter to Sir Bartle Frere that the number was 39? A. Yes.—You had improved upon that and had found 39? A. I did not look at the letter which I had previously sent to Sir Bartle Frere; I accepted those figures as correct.—Q. You did not include in that statement the eighty shares deposited by Kursondass Madhowdass for safe custody, or the ten shares of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, or the eight or ten shares of Byramjee Hoomusjee Cama?—A. No, these were the number of shares consequent upon that resolution:—Q. What was the information which you received from the secretary as to these other shares? A. I have already read you his letter.—Q. I want to have it a little more particularly; did he say that they were not deposited as security? A. I will read you his letter. He specifies the shares which were taken subsequently to this resolution, and then he goes on to say—"Besides the above, we hold a considerable number of Back Bay shares which we took into safe custody from those names who have large loans from the bank on personal security; men such as B. H. Cama, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and Kursondass Madhowdass. These loans were not nominally granted on shares;" and so on.—Q. But were not they really granted on shares? A. I should say so distinctly now, knowing what I do.—Q. Why did you not suit such an expression as that to "nominally"? A. I did not suspect anything at that time. I wish I had.—Q. If you had, you would have found that there was an agreement that they should be considered security, as much as any other security? A. Quite so; I believe that in a great measure, this resolution was passed with a view to cover, to involve the past, as well as the future. I do not say whether when we were at all fairly treated on that occasion. Coming as we did new to the bank, I think that it was the duty of the secretary and of any one connected with the bank, who had known of the previous practice, to inform us of it. It was put before us as a new thing.—Q. You were not informed on the 12th of April, that there had ever been a thing of the kind before? A. Certainly not, and I do not consider that we were treated with candour; it was put before us as a new plan.—Q. Your letter goes on to say—"The above shares were taken as collateral security." You did not enquire to what they were collateral? A. We were deluded entirely by that term "collateral." President—The term itself really means, "side by side." Witness—Yes; I am quite aware of the error which we committed in that respect. President (reading)—"Even in the present depressed state of the market, those of both the land companies are considerably above par, the Back Bays being quoted at about a hundred, and the Elphinstones at 50 per cent. premium." Do you know why those particular companies were selected? Witness—Simply, I should say, because they represented what were considered at the time, the most solvent institutions of the day, and because also I presumed, the parties whom it was intended to assist, had invested most largely on those particular shares.—Q. You did not know Mr. Hannay was mixed up at that time with the Back Bay and the Asiatic Companies? A. No. I should not say that I did, and looking now at the thing fairly, and impartially by the present light, I do not believe that that resolution was proposed by Mr. Hannay with the view of favouring any particular object. I quite admit that it was a most unfortunate one, but I think that it was done in good faith. I do not think that there was any intention of favouring any particular company; and I would especially allude to the fact that the most disastrous shares were the Commercial Bank shares, which appear to have been largely advanced upon; and I do not believe that anybody in the direction was especially interested in the Commercial Bank.—Q. Were the shares of the Back Bay and the Elphinstone Companies, selected because those were the shares which were quoted highest in the market at that time? A. Probably, and because they were the shares which were held in the best general repute.—President—It is quite clear from your own statement how enormously you had advanced upon the premia of the shares? Witness—Quite so.—Q. You had advanced Rs. 41,70,000 upon the market value of Rs. 22,52,000? A. Precisely; I think that we are entitled to some little palliation from the fact, that it was the duty of the secretary to see that whenever there was any depreciation in the shares, corresponding security should be taken. I think that that was a matter of detail, which we were not called upon to look after; I should like that point to be considered. President—Your letter proceeds to say—"All advances of this description have for some time past been discontinued." Where did you get that information? Witness—I presume from the bank officials, and I think that I must have got it from my own knowledge of what took place subsequently to the 4th of May. Without wishing to quibble upon words, I think that those words, "some time," must be taken with reference to the period when it occurred. The whole transaction originated on the 12th of April and therefore in using the words "some time," it would apply to a fortnight; and I have looked over the proceedings and I cannot see that any advances were made.—Q. We have seen which were actually made in the months of May and June? A. I cannot see anything after the 17th of June, and therefore a fortnight would probably meet those words "some time."—Q. There was no loss upon four of those advances on shares; upon three of them there was an actual loss. On the 27th of May, there were three advances, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy one lac; Bombay Joint Stock Corporation two lacs (there was a loss upon that); and Camockjee Limjee four lacs? A. As far as my recollection serves me, I do not think that many of these shares were alluded to in the resolution. President—But we have the fact. Witness—I consider myself responsible for what appears in those resolutions, unless anything to the contrary appears. If after the application was taken into consideration, we granted a loan on the merits of the case independently of all shares, and if the secretary or the executive of the bank, took shares in addition, I consider that we cannot be held responsible.—Q. Do you mean to say that you did not know of the existence of those seven cases? A. I say that I did not know of the existence of those cases, unless they appear on the proceedings of the [illegible] taken into consideration these applications at the board of directors, having taken them into consideration, and granted the applications on their own merits, independently of shares, I think that it is very likely that the secretary or the executive of the bank (and very properly) did take these shares in addition; but I decline to say that I granted any application for advances on shares except such as appear on the board proceedings.—Q. There is none on the board proceedings; is there any one? A. Yes; I see some here; I have them down in my notes.—Q. Before you made that statement, did you go to the secretary; did you shew this letter to the secretary, before you sent it off? A. To the best of my recollection I wrote it from Poona, and I do not think that I could have had any opportunity of showing it to the secretary. In the commencement of May we were alive to the imprudence of the measure of advancing on shares, I think.—Q. Your letter concludes with the following passage:—"Pending an alteration in the charter, steps will be taken to make known to our colleagues in the direction the wishes of the Secretary of State; and we have no hesitation in saying that they will willingly assent to be placed in all respects on the same footing as the Banks of Bengal and Madras." Did Mr. Hannay acquiesce very quietly in this? A. Yes; Mr. Hannay, like everybody else, felt that the bank was then entirely at the mercy of the Government. They were not all riding the high horse in those days; they had on a previous occasion been doing so. They had wanted to dictate their own terms to the Government, but they were very humble then.—Q. That was when that letter of the Governor General was written? Witness—I see that Mr. Hannay writes—"We must consider this most tyrannical communication on Thursday next." I cannot be responsible for Mr. Hannay's opinion of what was tyrannical or not. Every one connected with the bank was in a very humble state of mind about that period; they had been helped out of the mud by Government aid; and I think that you will observe that in a demi-official letter to Sir Bartle Frere, I stated the fact that objection had been taken by the directors to advances on shares, and also that the bank were willing to be assimilated to the Banks of Bengal and Madras. President—Then comes a letter from the Bombay Government to the secretary of the 8th of July 1865? Witness—Yes.—Q. You as secretary, I suppose, drafted that letter? A. I did not draft that letter, for this reason, that my own conduct was referred to in the matter, and I did not think that it would be becoming in me to sit in judgment on my own conduct. I believe that this letter was probably written by Sir Bartle Frere himself; I certainly did not write it.—Q. Then there is the answer of the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government. No question arises upon that, except that you say that no specific instructions were given in consequence of that letter? A. No specific instructions.—Q. Then comes a letter of the Governor General of India to the Bombay Government of the 13th January 1866? A. Yes. President—I do not think that there is much in his point about the 19 lacs. Witness—No; that is most absurd point altogether. President—He goes on to say—

On a full consideration of all these circumstances and with special advertence to the Secretary of State's Financial Despatch of 2nd June addressed to your Government, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that an examination into the affairs of the bank should no longer be delayed, with a view to such a revision of the terms upon which its business has been and is conducted as may seem expedient. The Governor General in Council considers that the examination should comprise an investigation, not only into the assets and floating liabilities of the bank, but into its transaction especially during the six months.

Then he accounts for not having pressed for an answer to his previous letter, in which he minutely stated what he wanted, because the Governor in Council had represented the things as likely to improve. Witness—I think that we all thought so at the time. President—He says—

But as the Government of India was subsequently assured from a copy of a despatch addressed by your Government to the Secretary of State under your letter No. 12 dated the 8th July 1865, forwarded with your letter No. 460 dated 10th July, that the liabilities of the bank though unusually large were not likely to result in heavy loss, and that its difficulties were for the most part of a temporary character, His Excellency in Council was unwilling to press for an immediate inquiry which might have given rise to unfounded alarm and impaired the credit of the establishment.

Witness—Quite so. President—The date of that letter is important. The 15th January 1866 is the date when that report was called for? Witness—Quite so.—Q. It is important to know why there was a delay? A. I am prepared to state the reason of the delay.—Q. Then comes another letter of the 17th January at page 10 in the blue book inculcating vigilant future management? A. Yes.—Q. We have already asked you about that, and you say that no further steps were taken? A. No; inasmuch as the Government were satisfied that all the direction were fully alive to the danger from what had taken place, and that their eyes were open, and that they were exercising the closest supervision.—Q. Then comes your next report to the Government which is an answer to that inquiry; that report is at page 30 of the blue book and is dated the 31st of March 1866? A. Yes.—Q. You say—

We would in the first place beg to point out that the Government of India in their letter calling for this information have in alluding to what are termed "the monetary convulsion" that have occurred in Bombay during the past year, apparently mixed up two totally distinct events. The crisis that occurred in June last was a purely commercial one, brought about by the excessive and wild speculation that prevailed in Bombay during the year 1864, and by the sudden intelligence of the cessation of the American war. The December crisis on the other hand was occasioned by a return of commercial prosperity, the great demand for cotton, coupled with the introduction of a comparatively novel system of appeal to advances, having created a drain on coined silver, such as the currency department were unable to cope with

...ALTAR.

...the *Standard*, writing from ...marks on the question ...braltar by England which has ...in some of the English and also ...papers.

...of your readers are aware, was ...d on the 13th of July, ...hereby transfer, to Great Britain by ...of Spain in the following terms:—"The ...King for himself and his successors cedes to ...retain the entire possession of the city, ...and fortifications of Gibraltar, to hold ...enjoy absolutely and in full right for ever ...without any reservation." Such being the case, ...did the Spanish meaning of a place which had ...been a source of danger and exploit, ought to be ...a call for complaint. Let us now consider ...that Gibraltar is to England. In 1867, ...entered the port, of which 1,564 were ...of 2,475 sailing vessels; out of the above ...(or more than half) were British ships. The ...imports from Great Britain to Gibraltar amount ...to a million and a half sterling. Merchant ...steamers carry as small an amount of coal as possible, ...as a means to accommodate for cargo; the im... ...is, therefore, of Gibraltar as a coaling station is ...a harbour, it is, likewise, it is most valuable. ...Bay is the only place where sailing ...vessels can anchor to await the east wind necessary to ...be then through the straits, it being impossible with a ...wind to beat through the straits against the current. ...that a station of such use in time of peace, of ...how much more would it be in time of war? At ...Gibraltar we have a naval hospital, and an immense ...amount of naval and military stores, from thence our ...fleet could be victualled and supplied with all munitions ...of war. Under the guns of the fortress our merchant ...ships may ride in safety until a favourable opportunity ...for continuing their voyage, whilst two iron-...from their facility of obtaining coal and sup... ...be sufficient to watch the straits and stop ...passing through whilst before a superior ...force under the guns of the fortress. ...The reputation only of ...Gibraltar from Spain by another ...nation. Moreover, the ...of such a restoration would be ...the most Quixotic of nations. ...Gibraltar is unaggressive; ...in another's probably war.

...RE STREET SIGNALLING IN LONDON.

(Standard, Dec. 10.)

...and dangerous duty which the police ...tage in the regulation of the street traffic ...of busy metropolis requires to be relieved ...hazard and risk as mental ingenuity ...fills at the same time, all that tends to the ...much-needed safety of foot passengers, ...order, convenience, and regularity of ...of the vehicles themselves, confers a ...upon society, as well as special benefits ...classes most immediately concerned. In ...ing from the yard of the Houses of ...corner of Parliament-street, across ...Westminster bridge-road, there is now erecting a ...street semaphore, the first of its kind, ...pioneer of many others in places ...and dangerous, and requiring the ...for the prevention of accidents. ...Farmer are so well known for their ...unrivalled signalling arrangements ...that for which they were so justly award... ...at the recent Paris Exhibition, ...their case become superfluous. ...to order on railways is, however, ...occasse trained servants and en... ...the management under definite orders, ...to his responsibility for his own par... ...regulate the public scenes more diffi... ...so conversant with the general ...and thoroughly their adaptation to our ...needs to be explained, while common... ...so grand a saving over mankind that ...behind will neglect or defy those ...the general convenience requires. ...pillar which Messrs. Farmer ...erecting, and which will be ...gaze on Thursday next for the re... ...ular crossing, which most effects ...the peers and members, and the ...and departure from both houses, ...night, bearing at 18 feet from the ...arms, two barring the traffic ...Great George-street, and the ...to the bridge from Parliament-...these arms are extended, which is done ...a handle like a bell-pull, the ...expected to stop just as they ...top of hands by the police. Above ...one lantern, which at night simulta... ...red light. When the carriage traffic ...of the street semaphore are inclined ...at an angle of 45 degrees, and at night a ...is coincidently shown, the arms dropping ...green light, being the normal condition of the ...sphere, and indicating the caution necessary at all ...drivers to use in passing a much-frequented ...The semaphore has been erected under the ...of the Home Secretary, and the plan, we are ...has the approval of the head of the ...police, Sir Richard Mayne, who has issued ...instructions in respect to the typical signal ...of life amongst the police having, ...and all is being done that ...comprehension of the system ena... ...We are happy thus to see a fair prospect ...being given to this very practical idea.

...DISRAELI'S PATRONAGE.

...Palmerston was particularly fortunate (or, ...Lord Melbourne would have said, unfortu...nate) in the vast amount of Church patronage which fell to his share as Premier, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli may congratulate themselves on having had a fair share of Church patronage at their disposal, while in judicial and other legal appointments they have far out-numbered any of their predecessors, considering the short time they have held the reins of Government. It was calculated in these columns as far back as last August that to the judicial bench of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland they had made no less than 27 appointments, including two Lords Chancellor, whom they placed on the English woolsack, and two in Ireland as well. Of these appointments 14 belonged to the English Bench, 11 to the Irish, and two to the Scottish Bench. But in other professions the Conservative Administration has had plenty of loaves and fishes to distribute among its adherents during the last nine months.

Confining our attention, however, to the nine months of Mr. Disraeli's tenure of office, we shall find that he cannot complain of the number of places that have been at his disposal, either in Church or in State. In the Church he has had the nomination to one archbishopric, that of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), and to four English bishoprics, those of London (Dr. Jackson), Hereford (Dr. Atlay), Lincoln (Dr. Wordsworth), and Peterborough (Dr. Magee). He has also nominated three English deans,—those of Lichfield (the Rev. T. T. Champneys), Ripon (the Rev. Hugh M'Neile), and St. Paul's (the Rev. Professor Mansel); and to two deaneries in Ireland, viz., those of Limerick (the Rev. Maurice F. Day) and Cork (the Rev. Arthur Edwards). Besides these higher dignities, he has also had the disposal of several canonries, among which we may mention one in St. Paul's and two in Westminster, which have been filled respectively by the Rev. Robert Gregory, the Rev. Thomas Prothero, and the Rev. Francis K. Leighton, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford. To these we must add the Chair of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford (to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church), a post which Mr. Disraeli conferred on the Rev. William Bright. He has also had the disposal of several important Crown livings, among which may be mentioned Sigglesthorne, in Yorkshire, which he gave to the vicar of his own parish, Hughenden, in Buckinghamshire. Quite recently, too, as our readers will remember, another Crown living was conferred by him on Mr. Sidebotham, who had served the Tory party faithfully as Editor of the *Oxford Times*.

Immediately on his accession to the Premiership the services of Lord Chelmsford as Lord Chancellor were somewhat abruptly dispensed with, and Lord Cairns was appointed to the vacant seat, his place as Lord Justice being supplied by Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood. Mr. George Ward Hunt was chosen to fill the post of Mr. Disraeli himself as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. G. Selater-Booth, M.P., was transferred from the Poor Law Board to the Treasury, his place being supplied by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who in his turn was succeeded by Mr. James Lowther, M.P. for York, and a member of one of the most powerful Tory families in the North of England.

During the last nine months the Duke of Wellington has been nominated to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Middlesex, the Duke of Buckingham to that of Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Lowther (a cousin of the gentleman named above) to that of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Mr. Disraeli has sent the Earl of Mayo to India as Governor-General, and has nominated Sir John Young to the Governor-Generalship of Canada; he has also entrusted the colony of South Australia to Sir James Fergusson, late Under-Secretary at the Home-office, and that of Tasmania to Mr. Charles Du Cane, late Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Disraeli also, through his Viceroy in Ireland, has had the bestowal of three Ribbons of the Order of St. Patrick, and these he has given to the Earl of Erne, the Marquis of Waterford, and the Earl of Mayo.

It would be impossible here to enumerate all the other pieces of legal preferment which Mr. Disraeli has bestowed among his followers. Among the more prominent we may mention the Solicitor-Generalship of England on Mr. Richard Baggallay, Q.C., and the Attorney-Generalship of the County Palatine of Lancaster on Mr. Quain, Q.C. It is under his auspices that Mr. Hannen has been raised to a Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, and Mr. G. Markham Giffard, of the Chancery Bar, to the Vice-Chancellorship vacated by Sir W. Page Wood. Three new Judges were also added to the Bench under the Bribery Act—viz., Sir William B. Brett, Mr. Serjeant Hayes, and Mr. Anthony Cleasby, Q.C. To these we must add the Attorney-Generalship for Ireland, bestowed on Mr. J. T. Ball only a day or two before his party left office; and the Judgeships in Bankruptcy and the Court of Probate in Ireland on Mr. Harrison and Mr. R. R. Warren.

We must not forget to mention one or two other very recent appointments—those of Colonel Wilson Patten to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, and of Colonel Taylor to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Disraeli during his nine months of office has added seven members to the roll of the English and Irish Peerages, and has advanced four Peers to a higher grade or a more coveted dignity. He has raised Sir Brook W. Bridges, Mr. O'Neill, Sir John Walsh, and Sir John Trollope to the Baronies of Fitzwalter O'Neill, Ormathwaite, and Kesteven respectively; he has bestowed an English Viscount's coronet on the Irish Lord Bridport, and that of a Viscountess on his own wife, now Lady Beaconsfield; he has made Sir Robert Napier Lord Napier of Magdala, and has created Mr. John M'Clintock Lord Rathdonnell. He has also given an English Barony to the Irish Viscount Gormanston; he has promoted Lord Feversham to an earldom, and the Marquis of Abercorn to an Irish dukedom.

During the last few weeks also no less than 11 gentlemen have been advanced to the dignity of baronets—viz., Sir George E. Cartier, Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Sir Charles Mills, Sir F. A. Knox-Gore, Sir Smith Child, Sir J. Walker, Sir R. J. Harvey (of Norfolk), Sir W. H. Humphery, Sir Edmund Buckley, Sir Thomas Edwards-Moss, and Sir Thomas A. Larcom.—*Times.*

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Bombay, 25th December 1868.

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Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, E. I Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN and OKELL.

40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18 ,,
Claret	'Medoc'	,, 10 ,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,, 12 ,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.	,, 30	,,
Do. Mosello Qts.	,, 42	,,
Do. Brandy	,, 30	,,
Do. Sherry	,, 25	,,
Do. Claret	,, 23	,,
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Port Wine Sherry	,, 22	,,
Do. of 1847	,, 30	,,
	,, 24	,,

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebrahim.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billiard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

EAU DE COLOGNE.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to the Th. M.M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals—London, 1851, 1862; Paris, 1867; Oporto 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronized by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,
(opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia); and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
(opposite the Julich's Place).
Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; .500 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same on Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, .450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. Those Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Price Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.
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ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of the Newest Designs.
Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large Stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices. Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

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The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions; especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N. B.—AS for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. Arthur Faber, M. A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

This College is conducted on the model of the Great Public Schools, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

The Sons of Gentlemen are educated at a moderate cost, and prepared for Oxford or Cambridge, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

Scholarships of considerable value are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the Assistant Masters, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31